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REMARKS

Claims 1-30 are Allowable

At paragraph 2 of the Non-Final Office Action, the Office has rejected Claims 1-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,804,330 ("Jones") in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,124,204 ("Givoly"). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

None of the cited references, including the asserted combination of Jones and Givoly, disclose or suggest the specific features of Claim 1. Jones discloses a system including an interactive voice interface to allow access to a customer relationship management database. *See Jones*, Abstract. The Office Action acknowledges that Jones does not disclose "an event table to store an event log of the session maintenance transactions," as recited in claim 1. *See Office Action*, page 2, paragraph 2. Further, the Office Action acknowledges that Jones does not disclose or suggest "a session table derived from the event table and the accounting table to store resource usage data associated with at least one user session," as recited in claim 1. *See Office Action*, pp. 2-3, paragraph 2.

Likewise, Givoly does not disclose these features of claim 1. In contrast to claim 1, Givoly discloses tracking non-synchronization events (e.g., when data associated with network events or usage is not synchronized between data tables). *See Givoly*, col. 3, lines 26-29. Givoly discloses that synchronization failures are not always significant and that the benefits of running a database synchronization process at accelerated speeds may outweigh problems in certain instances. *See Givoly*, col. 1, lines 49-59. To quantify loss of data in database synchronization, Givoly assigns a monetary value to different events (e.g., HTTP Session, \$1.23/page; Voice over IP Session, \$0.10/minute, etc.). *See Givoly*, col. 2, lines 3-14 and col. 3, lines 10-29. Synchronization failures may be tracked and the corresponding values may be added to determine if the threshold value amount is exceeded. *See Givoly*, col. 3, lines 30-35. Thus, Givoly discloses tracking database synchronization errors and summing a corresponding value for each such error to determine whether data losses are significant, causing the system to reject synchronization. *See Givoly*, col. 3, lines 36-40. Thus, Givoly does not disclose or suggest "a session table derived from the event table and the accounting table, the session table to store

resource usage data associated with at least one user session,” as recited in claim 1. Thus, claim 1 is allowable.

Claims 2-9 depend from claim 1, which Applicants have shown to be allowable. Thus, the asserted combination of Jones and Givoly fails to disclose or suggest at least one element of each of the dependent claims 2-9, at least by virtue of their dependency from allowable claim 1.

With respect to claim 10, none of the cited reference alone or in combination, including the asserted combination of Jones and Givoly, disclose or suggest the specific features of claim 10. The Office acknowledges that Jones fails to disclose an event table to store an event log of session maintenance transactions, as recited in claim 10. *See Office Action*, p. 2, paragraph 2. Likewise, Givoly fails to disclose this feature. In contrast to claim 10, Givoly discloses tracking non-synchronization events (e.g., when data associated with network events or usage is not synchronized between data tables). *See Givoly*, col. 3, lines 26-29. Synchronization failures may be tracked and the corresponding values may be added to determine if the threshold value amount is exceeded. *See Givoly*, col. 3, lines 30-35. Such synchronization failures are not session maintenance transactions, as recited in claim 10.

For at least the foregoing reasons, the asserted combination of Jones and Givoly fails to disclose or suggest each and every element of Claim 10. Accordingly, Claim 10 is allowable. Claims 11-18 depend from Claim 10, which Applicants have shown to be allowable over the combination of Jones in view of Givoly. Therefore Claims 11-18 are allowable over the combination of Jones in view of Givoly.

None of the cited references alone or in combination, including Jones and Givoly, disclose or suggest the specific features of Claim 19. For example, claim 19 recites “determining a set of new sessions from an event log data table to form a temporary session data table,” “matching entries in the temporary sessions data table with a set of request transactions to form a matched data table,” and “preparing a session level summary from the matched data table.” The Office acknowledges that Jones fails to disclose or suggest these features by failing to cite any passage of Jones. Likewise Givoly fails to disclose or suggest these features. Specifically, Givoly discloses a table that stores network sessions information and that “[t]he NSP access (sic) the data in the central database 575 by running queries and reports.” *See Givoly*, col. 11, lines

58-66. However, Givoly makes no mention of “determining a set of new sessions from an event log data to form a temporary session data table.” Instead, Givoly discloses a “merge” operation to eliminate duplicate transaction records. *See Givoly*, col. 12, lines 1-28. Further, Givoly fails to disclose or suggest “matching entries in the temporary sessions data table with a set of request transactions to form a matched data table,” as recited in claim 19. Instead, Givoly discloses that the merge process uses a cache to temporarily store session data so that if matching data records appear at some point, the stored records can be replaced or enhanced. *See Givoly*, col. 12, lines 10-13. However, the cached data of Givoly is not derived by “determining a set of new sessions from an event log data table to form a temporary session data table,” as recited in claim 19. Instead, in Givoly, the cached data records are those data records that “are passed through the merger program” and written to the central database. *See Givoly*, col. 12, lines 8-10.

Further, neither Jones nor Givoly disclose “preparing a sessions level summary from the matched data table,” as recited in claim 19. In direct contrast, Givoly suggests that queries and reports may be run on the database. *See Givoly*, col. 11, lines 64-66. However, Givoly makes no mention of a sessions level summary, as recited in claim 19. Further, Givoly is directed to determining whether synchronization losses are significant, using the dollar figure applied to particular session information. *See Givoly*, col. 3, lines 10-35. Givoly does not disclose or suggest a need for a “session level summary” as recited in claim 19, since the session is insignificant relative to the data loss of the session during a database synchronization. Accordingly, the asserted combination of Jones and Givoly fails to disclose or suggest each and every element of claim 19. Therefore, claim 19 is allowable.

Claims 20-30 depend from claim 19, which the Applicants have demonstrated to be allowable over the asserted combination of Jones and Givoly. Accordingly, claims 20-30 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependence from allowable Claim 19.

Further, there is no motivation to make the asserted combination. Neither Jones nor Givoly suggest any motivation to combine the voice-based database access system of Jones with the database synchronization-error quantification system of Givoly. The stated motivation provided by the Office begins with the assertion that Jones and Givoly are “in the same field of

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endeavor." Applicants disagree. Other than the fact that Jones and Givoly both use networks, Jones and Givoly are completely unrelated. The Office states that:

it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Givoly's teachings of using both an event table and a session table to store the resource data associated with a user session with the teachings of Jones, for the purpose of improving the ability of a network" *...to provide a technique of quantifying the loss of data during database synchronization for the purpose of increasing a speed of the synchronization to a maximum threshold ... as the lack of proper synchronization of database tables is based on determined number of affected users...*" as stated by Givoly in lines 55-58 of column 1.

Office Action, p. 3, paragraph 2 (emphasis in original).

However, Jones is directed to a voice interface to provide access to customer resource management data. *See Jones*, Abstract. In contrast, Givoly is directed to a system and method "for decreasing the time with which a first table and a second table is synchronized." *See Givoly*, Abstract. The voice system of Jones is completely different from the table synchronization system of Givoly. A worker skilled in the art would not be motivated to make such a combination.

Further, neither Givoly nor Jones suggest any motivation to combine the database synchronization system of Givoly with the voice system of Jones. The only motivation to make such a combination is provided by the present application. Accordingly, the asserted combination of Jones and Givoly constitutes an impermissible hindsight reconstruction based on the present application, and the rejection of claims 1-30 over the asserted combination of Givoly and Jones should be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

Applicants have pointed out specific features of the claims not disclosed, suggested, or rendered obvious by the references applied in the Office Action. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of each of the objections and rejections, as well as an indication of the allowability of each of the pending claims.

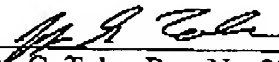
Any changes to the claims in this amendment, which have not been specifically noted to overcome a rejection based upon the prior art, should be considered to have been made for a purpose unrelated to patentability, and no estoppel should be deemed to attach thereto.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below if such a call would in any way facilitate allowance of this application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees, which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account Number 50-2469.

Respectfully submitted,

4-2-2007
Date


Jeffrey G. Toler, Reg. No. 38,342
Attorney for Applicants
TOLER SCHAFFER, L.L.P.
8500 Bluffstone Cove, Suite A201
Austin, Texas 78759
(512) 327-5515 (phone)
(512) 327-5575 (fax)